

Approved For Release 2005/04/22 : CIA-RDP85B00803R000100020018-3



McGeorge Bundy (on behalf of JFK) to State; DOD, CIA, NASA, ACDA, AEC, OST

The President desires that the space program of the US be forcefully explained and defended at the forthcoming sessions of the ~~the~~ Outer Space Committee and the United Nations GA. State in conjunction with other addressees asked to develop positions:

To show distinction between peaceful and aggressive uses of outer space is not same as distinction between military and civilian uses, US aims to keep space free from aggressive use and offers cooperation in its peaceful exploitation for scientific and technological purposes.

To build and sustain support for legality and propriety of use of space for reconnaissance. This position should proceed from the approved recommendations of the report submitted on this subject on June 30, 1962.

To make plain US nuclear tests and other experiments in space undertaken with proper sense of scientific responsibility.

To demonstrate precautionary character of US military program in space.

To show US policies for commo satellites fully consistent with cooperative internatl arrangements.

**NRO review(s) completed.**

# Air Force Plane

# Force Plane

# Force Plane

# Force Plane

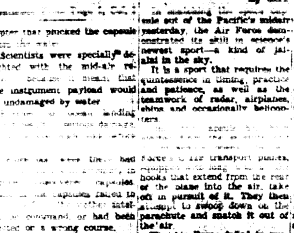
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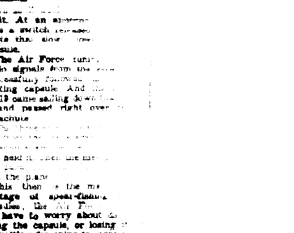
The hoisting of a dummy capsule in preparation for the actual recovery of the Discoverer XIV payload is illustrated in photo made during an exercise over the Pacific. Plane with trailing trapeze is an Air Force C-119.



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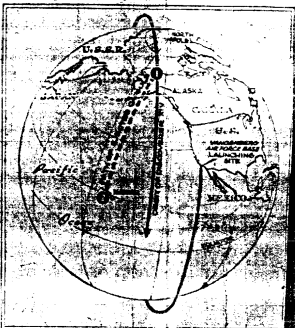


The hoisting of a dummy capsule in preparation for the actual recovery of the Discoverer XIV payload is illustrated in photo made during an exercise over the Pacific. Plane with trailing trapeze is an Air Force C-119.

Emmett O'Donnell Jr. Also present were newspaper men and admiring relatives and families of the ten-man crew. Captain Mitchell, who is 35 years old and lives in Bloomington, Ill., said that the plane's radio picked up the capsule's signal when the descending container was floating down at about the 16,000-foot level. The signal was received at 1:01 P. M. Hawaiian time. With its sound, the plane's navigator, First Lieut. Robert D. Counts, 25, of Yuba City, Calif., "gave me a vector (directional guide) to the capsule," the captain continued. As Pelican 9 started on its first pass, over the intercom system came a whispered exhortation from the center's watch operator: "Watch. Red. Leslie. F. Bernick. 29, of Bismarck, Ore., 'Off. Good. Take. Captain. don't hurt it.'"

On the first pass, the floating trapeze-like bar and net on the plane just swished by the floating silver and orange parachute that was holding the capsule aloft. The Pelican 9 made a 360-degree turn for the second attempt.

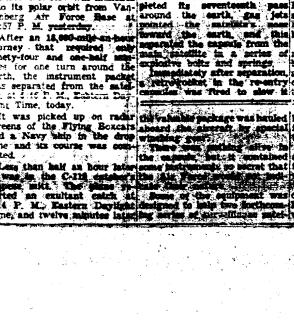
As the plane started on its third strike, the seriousness of the situation became more apparent. At about the 8,000-foot level, a solid cloud bank set and the capsule work soon developed.



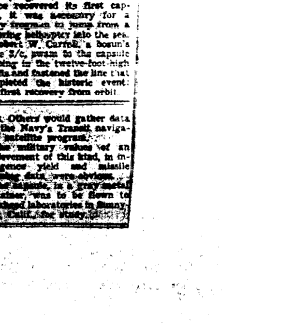
The flight path of Discoverer XIV is shown, from launch in California to ejection of the capsule over the Pacific. The path of the capsule is shown in the air, with the capsule itself shown in the air.



The hoisting of a dummy capsule in preparation for the actual recovery of the Discoverer XIV payload is illustrated in photo made during an exercise over the Pacific. Plane with trailing trapeze is an Air Force C-119.



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# Orbit a Satellite ing 2 Dogs and TV

By WALTER SULLIVAN  
Special to The New York Times

Aug. 19—The Soviet Union launched today weighing more than five tons in its man-in-space program. On board, according to the announcement, were experimental animals including two dogs plus television equipment to enable ground stations to watch their behavior.

The announcement hinted that, an attempt might be made to recover the capsule containing the animals.

[In Stockholm, two Soviet rocket experts said that the two dogs "are to be brought back to earth," according to United Press International.] The vehicle was described as the "second cosmic ship," implying its similarity to the five-ton vehicle launched on May 15. In the earlier shot, the capsule was detached and an attempt was made to brake its flight by means of retro-rockets.

## Aim Was Faulty

Had it been successfully slowed in its orbital flight, the capsule would have plunged back to earth. Instead, because of faulty aim, the retro-rockets increased the capsule's speed and this "first cosmic ship" went into a more elliptical orbit. However, according to the Soviet announcement, no animals were on board.

The objective of today's launching, according to the official press agency Tass, is the "ultimate" development of a system capable of providing the vital requirements of human beings. The system, it added, must also insure the safety of his flight and of his return to earth.

The report said that the cabin was equipped with "everything necessary for the

# SOVIET SATELLITE CARRIES TWO DOGS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

continued two dogs, named Strelka (Little Arrow) and Pushinka (Squirrel).

The orbit was described as nearly circular, with an altitude of 320 kilometers (199 miles). It is inclined 65 degrees to the plane of the equator, which is the orbital inclination used for virtually all the Soviet earth satellites launched to date. The Tass announcement said that the space ship was circling the earth once every 90.6 minutes. Its path takes it over Tokyo, Wellington, N. Z., Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Oslo.

This path carried the animals into the fringes of the two polar regions. The vehicle thus crossed the zone where bursts of highly energetic protons from the sun sometimes penetrate close to the earth.

Such proton showers, which presumably occur most frequently during the period of sundown, maximum, seem to present a primary hazard to space travel.

The solar cycle, however, is approaching a period when such outbursts are expected to be rare. The weight of the satellite, not including the final-stage rocket that placed it in orbit, was given as 4,600 kilograms (10,150 pounds).

trained by a Soviet staff, for the animals have a weight of 10 kilograms (22 pounds). The television camera, if satisfactory, should show the animals' behavior in such circumstances. The equipment said the vehicle was operating normally.

## Recovery Attempt Hinted

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Two top Soviet rocket experts said today that Russia would attempt to recover the two dogs

launched today. "The dogs are not brought back to earth," they cannot say whether or where this will happen, Prof. Anatoly Gagarin, a Soviet cosmonaut, said. He was said to be the first man to fly in space. He said the dogs had been launched from the cosmodrome at Baikonur, Kazakhstan, and that they were being carried by a rocket launched from the same place.

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# Signals From Soviet Satellite Are Picked Up in Jersey

By JOHN A. GOSWICK

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 19 (UPI)—Apparently full eight of its two dogs, the two orbiting dogs—journey toward it were received from the latest Soviet earth satellite by the laboratory's chief.

The two dogs, which were launched yesterday, were picked up by the Signal Corps engineers called out of the satellite "the living zoo" because of the transmitter and receiver aboard, was making farther and farther as it orbited around the globe. The two dogs were in the development laboratory at Fort and the Signal Corps picked up the only weak break which came in from the satellite's transmitter.

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## Space Travelers



Strelka, whose name means "little arrow," is in the capsule launched by Russia.



Pushinka, whose name means "squirrel," is in the capsule launched by Russia.

It was thought that it might be used to coincide with the meeting of the International Astronautical Federation, which is scheduled to end in Stockholm, tomorrow. In fact, as with earlier Soviet space launches, no one was well timed for its effect.

In this case, however, the back to earth. That was Laika, whose name was somewhat reversed, the dog that was aboard Sputnik 1. The United States had already been able to report to the first Stockholm conference the first in orbit, did recovery from orbit.

The Soviet Union's first cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, was launched in cosmonaut ship was launched to coincide with the opening of the Big Four summit meeting in Paris last May. The incident that helped halt that conference before a really big summit culminated here today in the sentencing of the captured U-2 pilot, Francis Gary Powers.

The launching of the two cosmonauts into earth-orbiting space has been described as a series of test shots of long-range rockets out of the Pacific Ocean target area. The first of these series was fired late January and early February and the initial cosmonaut was launched in May.

A second series of long-range rocket shots ended in failure. It seems at least that the vehicles tested were of a new plant here, was sent to the Soviet Union in two years in price of \$2,500,000.

It is known here, the cosmonauts were the first to be launched in the cosmonaut ship. It is known here, the cosmonauts were the first to be launched in the cosmonaut ship.

## A. J. RAIBLE SENTENCED

Briggs Manufacturing Aide Jailed for Stock Fraud

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Arthur J. Raible, 42 years old, former vice president and general manager of Briggs Manufacturing Co., was sentenced today to two years in prison for stock fraud.

Raible also was fined \$2,500. He pleaded guilty to the charges. He was arrested in June.

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August 30, 1960

10 cents per copy plus postage

FIVE CENTS

# POWERS GETS A 10-YEAR SENTENCE; SOVIET ASSERTS PENALTY IS MILD, BUT EISENHOWER FINDS IT SEVERE



## U-2 TRIAL ENDED

3 Years to Be in Prison  
—Rest May Be Spent  
Working in Russia

Excerpts from pleadings and text  
of the verdict, Page 2.

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

SENTENCED: Francis Gary Powers listening yesterday to the reading of the verdict in Moscow. At left: Mikhail I. Gilyarov, Soviet lawyer for the defense. Other interior photos of the trial, this one is from Tass, Soviet press agency.

## President's Final Plea to Court

Following is the text of Francis Gary Powers' final plea to his Soviet judges, as recorded by The New York Times last night from the Moscow radio:

You've heard all the evidence of the case and now you must decide what my punishment is to be. I realize that I've committed a grave crime and I realize that I must be punished for it.

I ask the court to weigh all the evidence and take into consideration not only the fact that I committed the crime, but also the circumstances which led me to do so.

I also ask the court to take into consideration the fact that no secret information reached its destination. It all fell into the hands of Soviet authorities.

I realize the Russian people think of me as an enemy. I can understand that, but I'd like to stress the fact that I do not feel, nor have I ever felt, any animosity whatsoever toward the Russian people.

I plead with the court to judge me not as an enemy, but as a human being who is not a personal enemy of the Russian people, who has never had any charges brought against him in any court and who is deeply repentant and anxious to make amends for what he has done. Thank you.

## U-2 PILOT REFLECTS ON ATTACKS ON U.S.

Francis Gary Powers, U-2 pilot, reflected on the attacks on the United States during his final plea to the Soviet court.

BY NEWMAN GROPING  
KOSKOW Aug. 28—Francis Gary Powers, U-2 pilot, reflected on the attacks on the United States during his final plea to the Soviet court.

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Francis Gary Powers, U-2 pilot, reflected on the attacks on the United States during his final plea to the Soviet court. The pilot, who was captured after his U-2 was shot down over Soviet territory, pleaded for leniency and expressed his regret for the crime. He stated that he was not an enemy of the Russian people and that he was deeply repentant. The Soviet court, however, found him guilty of espionage and sentenced him to 30 years in prison, with 10 years to be served in a labor camp. The court also ordered that Powers be stripped of his American citizenship.

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## Sympathy to Family S. Will Pay Powers and Bar Prosecution

WILLIAM F. JORDEN

Washington, Aug. 29 —

President Eisenhower expressed

sympathy today over the "severe"

the ten-year sentence

imposed by a Soviet court on

Francis Gary Powers, the Presi-

dent extended his "sincere

sympathy" to the family

of the pilot, who was captured

after his U-2 was shot down

over Soviet territory. The Presi-

dent also announced that the

Government had no intention

of prosecuting Powers after his

return to the United States, be-

cause it seemed "in his con-

duct to warrant prosecution."

White House said President

Eisenhower had been in-

formed promptly of the action

by the Military Collegium of the

Soviet Supreme Court.

John C. Hagerty, White

House secretary, said the

President deplored the Soviet

activity in connection

with the entire "episode

beginning with last May." Mr.

Powers' plane was downed in

May 1960.

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

"All the News  
That's Fit to Print"

# The New Ho

VOL. CIX... No. 37,464.

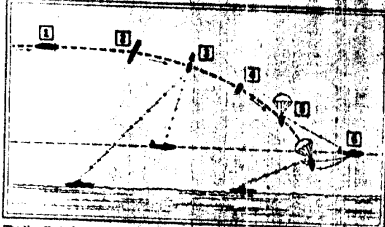
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NEW YORK SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1966

## SPACE CAPSULE IS CAUGHT IN MID-AIR BY U. S. PLANE ON RE-ENTRY FROM ORBIT

### FLIERS ARE CITED

Vehicle Is Recovered  
8,500 Feet Up in  
C-119's 'Trapeze'



**RECOVERY:** While orbiting earth (1), satellite is lifted by gas jets into re-entry position (2). Capsule is separated, slowed by retro-rockets (3) and started down (4). Then a parachute opens (5). The satellite's radio guides planes to scene, where one aircraft (6) snags capsule.

By The Associated Press.  
HONOLULU, Aug. 15—A United States Air Force plane today caught a space capsule dropped from a satellite, A.C.-119 Flying Boxcar, on its third attempt, snared the eighty-four-pound capsule 8,500 feet over the Pacific Ocean.

The device that caught the capsule was a trapeze-like hook dangling from the plane's belly. It snared the shrouds of the parachute carrying the capsule toward the ocean.

The capsule had been ejected over Alaska by Discoverer XIV on its seventeenth orbit at 118 to 502 miles above the earth.

Capt. Harold E. Mitchell, 30 years old, of Bloomington, Ill., who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross on his return to his post, said the "first" pass had missed the capsule by six inches. The second one missed by two to three feet.

**Caught in Third Try**  
The third pass got it at 8:14 P. M. The plane snared the capsule 8,500 feet above the ocean, where it had been predicted to fall.

The moment of the catch was 7:14 P. M. New York time.

The crew, cheered by 200 Air Force officials and crew members' wives at Hickam Air Force Base, landed at 3:45 P. M. with the cargo in a metal container.

Captain Mitchell's plane was one of nine that flew out for the task.

"I was so nervous I could hardly handle it," Captain Mitchell said at a news conference after his return.

The capsule came from a satellite sent aloft yesterday from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

**Favored by Weather**  
The weather favored the catch. There was a clear sky over the recovery strip south of Hawaii, with scattered clouds below at elevations of 5,000 to 7,000 feet.

The recovery is another step in the program to put a man in space.

As soon as he heard of the successful air catch, Gen. Thomas D. White, Air Force Chief of Staff, authorized the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to the commander of the recovery plane, and air medals to all members of the crew.

It was the second time in just days that a space capsule was recovered after having been in orbit around the earth. Winds prevented airplanes from catching the capsule of Discoverer XIII when it plunged downward Aug. 11 after a nine-orbit flight.

Although the C-119's had it right for a time, the capsule disappeared into cloud banks and plunged into the water 350 miles northwest of Honolulu. Four planes circled that area until a recovery vessel could approach and send out a helicopter.



MES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1960.

## NEW DISCOVERER SHOT INTO ORBIT

Satellite Had Secret Gear  
Navy's Force Ready

ANDENBERG AIR FORCE  
Calif., Aug. 18—The satellite Discoverer XIV, crammed with secret gear, was shot into orbit today.

The successful launching in the once trouble-plagued series came a week after the United States had made the first recovery of a capsule from orbit. The capsule was that of Discoverer XIII.

The Air Force said the new satellite was whirling around the globe once every ninety-four and a half minutes in an orbit just right for another recovery. Its high point is 502 miles and low 116.

Its nose cone was loaded with special instruments designed to help two series of surveillance satellites—Samos, to radio back pictures of terrain it passes over, and Midas, to detect enemy missile firings.

A separate instrument package, to help with optical and radar tracking, was included to gather data for the Navy's navigation satellite program.

The Air Force hopes to recover the falling capsule tomorrow.

The plan is to eject the capsule on the satellite's seventeenth pass over the Arctic and have C-119 Flying Boxcars try to snag it as it parachutes down north of Hawaii.

The planes could not reach Discoverer XIII's capsule in

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

## NEW DISCOVERER FIRED INTO ORBIT

Continued From Page 1, Column 2

time, but it was recovered from the sea by a ship.

Discoverer XIII remains in orbit and, by coincidence, delayed today's launching. It passed overhead during the countdown and No. 14 was held up fifteen minutes. Scientists feared No. 13's signals might confuse the tracking gear.

For the second time the launching was made through a fog. At 12:57 P. M., the seventy-eight-foot Thor-Agena combination roared skyward through a low-flying bank of the fog along the beach. Just behind the sky was clear and instruments were able to track the rocket optically as it sailed southward down the Pacific missile range.

To make room in the capsule for the special instruments doing research for future satellite series, scientists removed others that were supposed to test what happened if something went wrong.

There were about 100 people in the two previous launches, but with last week's success scientists decided to concentrate on new tests rather than diagnostics.

The most spectacular shots in the series are expected after another recovery. The recovery will involve a parachute landing on the capsule, firing them into the air, trying to recover them.

The purpose is to test the technique of recovering a satellite from orbit.

Discoverer XIII was launched by a Thor-Agena rocket which was fired at 12:57 P. M.

The rocket was fired from the Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

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Courier 1A, into a circular orbit 100 miles up.

The capsule, launched at an altitude of 100 miles,

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Dr. A. L. Jones, a scientist at the Standard Oil of Ohio Laboratories in Cleveland, said his observations had shown an irregular pattern of light.

Echo I would reflect light with perfect regularity if it were a perfectly spherical object.

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JOHN TERRILL'S Sterling Forest  
**MUSIC CIRCUS**  
Sterling Forest Gardens, Tuxedo, N. Y.

THE NORTH OF SEA WASHINGTON BRIDGE  
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10:00 P. M. - 11:30 P. M. - 12:30 A. M.  
1:00 P. M. - 2:00 P. M. - 3:00 P. M.  
4:00 P. M. - 5:00 P. M. - 6:00 P. M.  
7:00 P. M. - 8:00 P. M. - 9:00 P. M.  
10:00 P. M. - 11:00 P. M. - 12:00 A. M.

Admission: 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00  
Children: 2.00 1.00 50c 25c  
Seniors: 3.00 2.00 1.00 50c

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## ITE 3D ROCKET FAILS IN RECOVERY TEST

**Discoverer Does Not Orbit—  
Air Force Had Hoped to  
Retrieve Nose Cone**

**VANDENBERG AIR FORCE**  
BASE, Calif., June 25 (AP)—  
The fourth Discoverer satellite  
rocket roared aloft today in a  
test of equipment expected to  
carry monkeys into space later,  
but it failed to get into orbit.

The Air Force said study of  
radio data would be required  
before it could determine why  
the rocket had not gone into  
orbit around the earth.

The capsule in the rocket's  
nose cone was empty. If orbit  
had been achieved, the Air  
Force had planned to try for an  
aerial catch of the capsule near  
Hawaii.

### More Data Needed

Monkeys are expected to be  
carried into space this autumn,  
provided earlier tests produce  
sufficient information.

The seven-stage, 13-foot,  
two-stage rocket shot skyward  
from the edge of the ocean at  
Vandenberg Air Force Base at 11:19 A.M. Pacific  
time.

The mission is to test techniques for  
launching a satellite into orbit. The  
satellite is expected to be launched  
into space and return to earth.  
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Discoverer III was supposed to  
carry four black mice into orbit.  
It apparently was fired at the  
wrong angle and disintegrated as  
it fell back to earth.

Objectives of today's shot  
were to test launching, propul-  
sion and communications sys-  
tems, orbital performance and  
recovery techniques.

### 6-Stage Rockets Fired

**WASHINGTON, June 25**  
(UPI)—The first six-stage  
rockets launched by the Air  
Force today were expected to  
carry monkeys into space later,  
but they failed to get into orbit.  
The mission is to test techniques  
for launching a satellite into orbit.  
The satellite is expected to be  
launched into space and return to  
earth.

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# 'COPTER RECOVERS A SPACE CAPSULE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

In the ocean about 330 miles north northwest of Honolulu.

A helicopter took off from the U. S. N. S. Haiti Victory and picked up the capsule at 10:25 P. M. Eastern daylight time.

The capsule will be taken by the ship to Hawaii and then flown to the West Coast for analysis. For this flight it was heavily instrumented in an attempt to discover why repeated previous attempts at recovery had failed.

May Gen. G. J. Rickard, commander of the Ballistic Missile Division, reported from Vandenberg Air Force Base that the recovered capsule was in "very good shape with no damage."

## Clouds Foil Catch

The ejection and re-entry sequence went exactly as planned, he said. The capsule landed within the recovery area—a strip sixty miles wide and 200 miles long—north of Hawaii. Attempts to recover the capsule in mid-air were frustrated by heavy broken cloudy conditions over the recovery area.

At a Pentagon news conference tonight, Lieut. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, head of the Air Research and Development Command, hailed the achievement as a "real historic event" that will go down as a significant milestone in the space age.

General Schriever said the successful recovery would "very definitely speed up development of the Samos reconnaissance satellite and the Midas early warning satellite."

He noted that the objective of the Discoverer project was to develop components and techniques to be used in these two military satellites.

Furthermore, he said, today's achievement marks "a very significant step" toward manned space travel. With future Discoverer satellites, he said, it will be possible to obtain information on the conditions to be expected with manned space ships.

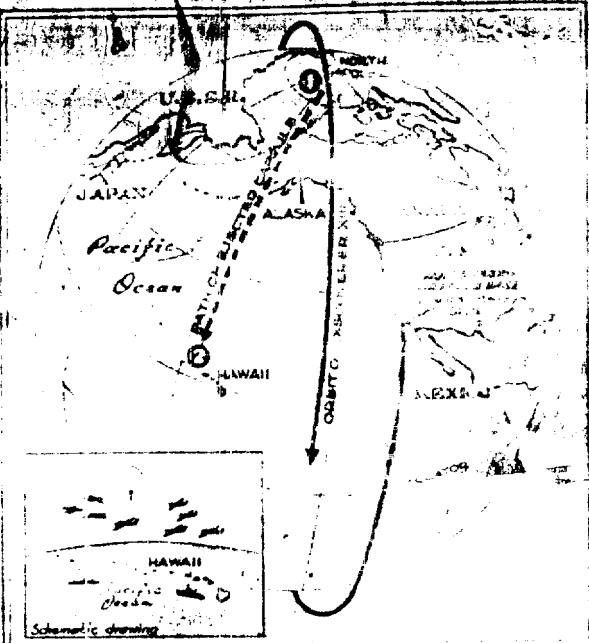
Now that the Air Force is over this technological hurdle it will attempt a few more recovery flights to be followed by the flight of a monkey.

The Discoverer XIII satellite was launched by a Thor-Agena rocket at 4:55 P. M. Eastern daylight time yesterday.

The 1,700-pound satellite went into a polar orbit with a maximum height of 436 miles and a minimum of 266 miles.

At 7:15 P. M. today, when the satellite was over the northern Pacific, it ejected a 300-pound re-entry capsule.

The capsule, which was the first of its kind, was designed to withstand the heat of re-entry and to be recovered by a helicopter.



RECOVERY: Capsule from Discoverer satellite, ejected over the north Pacific (1), was recovered off Hawaii (2).

## Capsule First Object To Return From Orbit

In the last three years, man has recovered perhaps a score of the objects he has hurled into space, in his preparation to go out there himself. But yesterday was the first time he had recovered an object that had flown into orbit around the earth.

Heretofore, the successful recoveries have been those of the nose cones of missiles.

In August, 1958, the Soviet Union announced that it had recovered safely two dogs that had been sent to an altitude of 281 miles. The following May, the monkeys Able and Baker survived a 200-mile trip and were recovered in Cape Canaveral, Fla. In July, 1959, two Russian dogs and a rabbit shared a similar successful flight, according to Moscow.

switch operated by deceleration forces releases a parachute that slowly lowers the re-entry vehicle.

The capsule is twenty-seven inches long and thirty-three inches in diameter. It is manufactured by the General Electric Company on the subcontract from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

The drag and heating effect of re-entering the earth's atmosphere becomes most severe over 250,000 feet when the temperature of the surface of the capsule reaches 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

The heat shield is of an ablative type in which the material is consumed by the heat and the capsule is protected by the remaining material.

shield. Thin gold plating on the inside surfaces of the heat shield helps protect the payload from the heating.

**Frogman First on Scene**  
**POINT MUGU, Calif., Aug. 11 (AP)**—A Navy frogman jumped from a hovering helicopter into the sea 330 miles northwest of Honolulu today—and became the first man in history to touch a man-made object brought back from an orbit in space.

Robert W. Carroll, 22 years old, a bosun's mate 3rd class, was the capsule bopping in the twelve-foot high waves and fastened the line that completed a historic space recovery operation, the Navy announced last night.

The copter then hoisted the capsule from the sea. Then, Mr. Carroll, clad in bathing trunks, swimfins and a life vest, was hauled from the sea and the capsule was flown to a waiting surface vessel.

Mr. Carroll, who had trained for the mission at the Pacific missile range headquarters here waited in the copter's open door as it was guided to the scene by the watching planes.

The capsule, surrounded by bright yellow-green life marker, rode on the swells, a white light on top flashing in the late afternoon sunset. Lieut. Albert C. Pospisil, of Marine Corps, pilot of the copter, dropped low

at about 250,000 feet when the capsule was seen. The capsule was then hoisted by a crane on the ship.

The capsule was then taken to the ship and the recovery operation was completed.